

Pone  $DN$  æqualem duplo ejus  $2SL - LD - \frac{ALB}{LD}$  : & ordinatæ

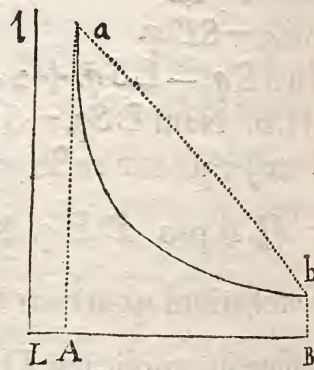
pars data  $2SL$  ducta in longitudinem  $AB$  describet aream rectangulam  $2SL \times AB$ ; & pars indefinita  $LD$  ducta normaliter in eandem longitudinem per motum continuum, ea lege ut inter movendum crescendo vel decrecendo æquetur semper longitudi-

dini  $LD$ , describet aream  $\frac{LBq - LAq}{2}$ , id est, aream  $SL \times AB$ ;

quæ subducta de area priore  $2SL \times AB$  relinquit aream  $SL \times AB$ . Pars autem tertia  $\frac{ALB}{LD}$  ducta itidem per motum localem

normaliter in eandem longitudinem, describet aream Hyperbolicam; quæ subducta de area  $SL \times AB$  relinquet aream quæsitam  $ABNA$ . Unde talis emergit Problematis constructio. Ad puncta  $L, A, B$  erige perpendicula  $Ll, Aa, Bb$ , quorum  $Aa$  ipsi  $LB$ , &  $Bb$  ipsi  $LA$  æquetur. Asymptotis  $Ll, LB$ , per puncta  $a, b$  describatur Hyperbola  $ab$ . Et acta chorda  $ba$  claudet aream  $aba$  areæ quæsitæ  $ABNA$  æqualem.

*Exempl. 2.* Si vis centripeta ad singulas Sphæræ particulas tendens sit reciproce ut cubus distantiae, vel ( quod perinde est ) ut cubus ille applicatus ad planum quodvis datum; scribe  $\frac{PE^{cub.}}{2ASq.}$  pro  $V$ , dein  $2PS \times LD$  pro  $PEq.$ ; & fiet  $DN$  ut  $\frac{SL \times ASq.}{PS \times LD} - \frac{ASq.}{2PS}$  -  $\frac{ALB \times ASq.}{2PS \times LDq.}$  id est ( ob continue proportionales  $PS, AS, SI$  ) ut  $\frac{LSI}{LD} - \frac{1}{2}SI - \frac{ALB \times SI}{2LDq.}$ . Si ducantur hujus partes



tres in longitudinem  $AB$ ,

licam; secunda  $\frac{1}{2}SI$  area

$$\frac{ALB \times SI}{2LA} - \frac{ALB \times SI}{2LB},$$

tur summa secundæ ac t

manebit area quæsitæ  $ABNA$

de talis emergit Problematis

structio. Ad puncta  $L, A, B$

erige perpendicula  $Ll, Aa, Bb$

quorum  $As$  ipsi  $SI$  æquetur

punctum  $s$  Asymptotis  $Ll$

scribatur Hyperbola  $asb$

perpendiculis  $Aa, Bb$  in

rectangulum  $2ASI$  subducta

area Hyperbolica  $AasbB$

*Exempl. 3.* Si Vis centripeta

tendens, decrescit in quadratum

scribe  $\frac{PE^4}{2AS^3}$  pro  $V$ , dein

$\frac{SL \times SI^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{2 \times LD^{\frac{1}{2}}}} - \frac{SI^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2\sqrt{2 \times LD^{\frac{1}{2}}}}$

tes ductæ in longitudinem

$\frac{\sqrt{2 \times SL \times SI^{\frac{1}{2}}}}{LA^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{\sqrt{2 \times SI^{\frac{1}{2}}}}{LB^{\frac{1}{2}}}$

&  $\frac{ALB \times SI^{\frac{1}{2}}}{3\sqrt{2 \times LA^{\frac{1}{2}}}} - \frac{ALB \times SI^{\frac{1}{2}}}{3\sqrt{2 \times LB^{\frac{1}{2}}}}$

nem, subductis posterioribus

tur vis tota, qua corpusculum

$\frac{SI^{cub.}}{PI}$ , id est reciproce